PRINCE ALEXIS.

Review of the Present Condition of Russia.

The Elements of Its Population, Its Scheme of Covernment and Religion.

Sketch of the Origin, Growth and Strength of the Russian Navy.

MEMORIES OF '63.

The "Soirce Russe" at the Academy of Music.

Celebration by the Americans of 1813 of Russian Victories,

The visit of the Grand Duke Alexis will probably have the indirect effect of inducing our people to study up the present condition of Russia. years ago Mr. Sala and the "Englishwoman in Russia" familiarized us with its social and domestic customs; and Mr. Hepworth Dixon's recent volumes, unreliable as they are proved to be in details, give a fair picture of the religious and social forces that are uneasily preparing to work out the political future of this vast empire. Among the latest news we have received from Europe has been the significant fact that the International is silently but surely spreading itself through the landthat it has established a headquarters in St. Petersburg, and is from thence despatching active agents to the four points of the compass. Remembering what Mr. Dixon and others have told us-tnat already in Russia there are little communities which are practically socialist, and emembering, too, the peculiar fervor and enthusiasm that mark the Russian character, and of which, if proof be needed, the annual pligrimage of from fity to a hundred thousand devotees to the Holy Places at Jerusalem is a sufficiently significant example-Russia becomes, perhaps, the most interful observer of the "larger politics" of the "wide, majestic world." While we shall be fetting the Grand Dake as one of the most splendid and glittering agures in the Russia of to-day, it is well to remember hat the agents of revolution are earnestly plotting to inaugurate that more liberal and progressive political regime which many thankers look upon as robably the controlling genius of the Russia of the

Russia, both in territory and population, is the most important member of the family of civilized nations. Its vast area may be conceived by remembering that it has more than four times the extent of the Roman empire under Augustus, and that it is much larger than the combined territory of France, Austria, Prussla and Italy. And although much of its soil in Asia is sterile and valueless, the greater portion of the gross acreage is singularly productive and needs but intelligent agricultural effort to be developed into wonderful wealth. Even as at present tilled, with the rudest appliances and a peasantry exceptionally ignorant and stupid, even for Europe, it is one of the great grain exporting communities of the world, and competes in the markets of Great Britain with American produce. lions of population, and by the present time this has probably been increased at least ten per cent. Its people, however, are singularly heterogeneous. and comprise no less than a hundred and twelve various peoples, representing seven great racessclaves, Fins, Germans, Turks (or Tartars), Caucasians, Jews and Mongols. The Sciaves are far the

Emperor Alexander, have been greatly curtailed. The bourgeoise comprises all the trading and mechanic classes, and the peasants are the actively agricultural class.

The government of Russia is an absolute monarchy—the most complete and perfect form of an unlimited despotism that men with white faces have ever suffered. The throne descends from male to male, but should there be no mascaline neit, a woman may be called upon to succeed to the crown. This ruler is termed Car or Autocrat. There are no written circumscriptions of his functions; there is no limit or bound to his will. At his caprice he can deprive any of his subjects, even the highest in rank, of hie, liberty and fortune; and this vast power has been—at any rate in the past—freely exercised. The Car is assisted in his naministration by a council of the empire—a body composed of the members of the Cabinet, such of the high nobility who enjoy the thic of grand duke and a number of functionaries and heads of departments who are appointed councilors by the will of the sovereign and not by sirtue of their holding any particular office. There is also a senate, formed by much the same process, which publishes all laws and decrees of the monarch and which forms the supreme tribunal of appeal of the courts and possesses considerable patronage. The Cabinet of the Emperor, however, has the right of modifying all its decisions. The ordinary routine of government is carried on by one of the most claborate bureaugracles in the world. The land is divided into highty-four departments, Each of these is administered by a military governor, a civil governor and a deputy civil governor. These departments are subdivided into districts of manageable dimensions, each of which is kept under strict official despotism. These are the general Features of the Asiatic provinces to meet the necessities of the nomadic tribes. The administration of justice in Russia is very opporessive and confused. The judge is, of course, the Soie arbiter of the case, and as there are at least thr

ourse. In religion Russia mainly belongs to the Russo-In religion Russia mainly belongs to the Russo-Greek Church, more than three-fourths of its population belonging to that communion. Among the other sects are Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Armenians, Calvinists, Jews, Musseumans, Bhuddinists and Chamanists. The Russo-Greek Church is the same as the Greek Church, except upon some secondary points of discipline. The Emperor has been its nominal head since the days of Peter the Great. The governing body of the Church is the Holy Synod, composed of metropolitans and archibistops. It directs the internal discipline and the pecuniary interests of the Church; it has full power over all the clergy, and also enjoys the privilege of over all the clergy, and also enjoys the privilege of censorship over all religious works. It has also cer-lain civil functions and has absolute control of marriages. It is headed, however, by a procurent general named by the Emperor, who is the direct representative of the sovereign, and transmits his briers to the Church. The Czar, as head of the Church, is a reality and not a mere fitthious figure-post, such as is the Queen of Engiand over the anglican Church. He is, indeed, almost as much a spiritual prince as the Pope.

The Russian Navy.

A sketch of the imperial navy, past and present, will be appropriate at this time. The cordial sympathy existing between the two countries, and the many acts of conditions of interesting one. The Russian admiral, in broken of the ranging which the series and the friend of mankind. He also spoke two countries, and the many and those of the United States during the past two years would, in any years, make the subject an interesting one. The Bassian cord a powerful marine, especially find with addresses of welcome and kindness of a powerful marine, especially in the Baiact, too, feets have been found potential agents in extending and consolidating Russian dominion. In fact, at the nessal day a great navy is as essential to the government of the Car as a great army. The cutre Black sea deer which, before the Grimen war, was the pride of every true Russian, disappeared in the Fact with the pride of every true Russian, disappeared in the Fact will be accounted of little value just at this time. Peter the Great, at the being dancer, and the condition of the series and the resource of the lattice of manking. The convincion of the car as a great army. The cutre Black sea deer which, before the Grimen war, was the pride of every true Russian, disappeared in the Fact will be accounted of little value just at this time. Peter the Great, at the beginning of the eighteenth pointry, found Russia without a navy, and with point on poort—Archangel, in the White Sea. The great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the great victory of Puttown made Peter master of the

many destrable scaports. In 1703 he laid with his own hands the fort now existing in the centre of St. Petersburg. and he wrote that in creating that city he made "a loop hole by which the light of Western trade and civilization were to be admitted into the darkness of half Oriental barbarism, in which Russia was the credit of commencing the structure of a navy that now ranks among the first in the world, and is every day increasing in strength. During the cignteenth century and the wars of the French republic and of Napoleon the navy, still in its infancy, was not able to take part in any of the grea naval combats that marked that era, and besides it was part of early Russian policy to use it in the Bat-tic and Black Sea. The object of this paper will be to trace its history, including some notices of opera-tions in the Crimea, and of occasions when acts of courtesy were exchanged between the navies of Russia and of the United States.

Peier the Greates THR GREAT.

Poier the Greates THR GREAT.

Ships, laid the foundations of a navy by employing small vessels on Lake Perpas. He learned practical small vessels of Lake Perpas.

Seamannip by crusing on board Putch and ships at Archingel, and he send to the same purpose. Looking to a more extended maritime policy he bestered to the advertise of the learned the l

struction of a storm deck for the frigate Admitral Teinichagoff. Orders were issued at the same time to purchase in England eight steam vessels for observation service in the Black Sea, and to sweaborg for the construction of a number of from barges and refitting several steamers. A flotilia was ordered also to be constructed for immediate service in the Caspian Sea. These movements are certainly indicative of a determination to bring the imperial navy up to a high standard. It is stated that there is some scarcity of scamen, and that superior inducements are offered to good mariners to enter the service. The increase of the Caspian Sea squadron may be considered one of the effects of the modification of the freaty of Paris this year.

PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

The naval strength of Russia as it was at the latest dates, not including the additions ordered during the present year, stood as follows:—Cuirassered turret ships, 21; frigates, 8; monitors, 10; corvettes and clippers, 22; gunboats, 68; steamings, 12; other vessels, 143—total, 295. To man these were—Admirals and holders of scenarate commands, 117; under officers, 3,035; seamen, 23,184; reserve, 14,194—total, 4,523. These vessels are all either in active service or can be made ready for sea in a short time. The following table will show the condition of the fingerial navy from the date of its complete reconstruction:—

Year, Iron-clade, Moultors, Steamers, Sailing 263 269 216 205 199 * Eight ships in course of construction.

* Eight ships in course of construction.

In 1866 the total horse power of the vessels propelled by steam was 38,000; the number of guns (neaviest cambre), 2,255. Including ten noating batteries used for harbor defence, the number of guns 18 2,002 at the present time. These batteries are represented as being equal to the most powerful monitors, and could, in cases of necessity, be fought at sea. Many of the ships carry batteries of Gatting guns that have been manufactured in the United States and in Belgium.

It would appear that military is joined to naval rank in the Russian navy, for generals sometimes command fleets.

in September, 1863, New Yorkers hailed with a characteristic welcome the arrivel of five Russian war vessels—the flagship Alexander Nevski, commanded by Admiral Lesovski, and Plag Captains Lakovnin and Semechkin; the screw frigate Peresvet, Captain Kopytov; the serew frigate Dshaba, Captain Boutakoff; the screw sloop Vittaz, Captain Lond, and the screw sloop Vabing, Captain Cremer. Three days after arrival the gallant Admiral and his suite were enter-tained at the Metropotitan Hotel by Mr. James Ends, an iron-clad contractor. Among the Americans present were Admiral Farragut, Commodore Bradford, General Wathridge and other prominent men.

the two by formally recognizing the rebel States as a nationality. Never probably did a social gathering become so famous; never, certainly, did one have such important political results. Let us hope that the coming of the Grand Duke will again fan into a bright fiame of enthusiasm the kindly feeling which has always existed between progressive Russia and realized freedom in America!

NAPOLEON'S RETREAT FROM MOSCOW

How the Event Was Celebrated by Americans of 1813-A Chapter of Ancient History-What a Rummage Among Old Newspapers Has Unearthed.

Fifty-eight years and a half ago the following anouncement was made in one of the newspapers then printed in the District of Columbia:-

then printed in the District of Columbia:—

CELEBRATION.

All gentlemen in the neighborhood who wish to unite in celebrating the Russian victories, the expulsion and precupitate flight of Napoleon from the last independent nation on the Continent; the deliverance of these United States and of mankind at large from threatened bondage, and the greatest afficions that ever threatened humanity, are requested to send in their names immediately to the bar of the Union Hotel, Georgetown. Appropriate music, vocal and instrumental; an emblematic painting and other suitable accompanients will be prepared for the occasion. The day of the dinner cannot be fixed until a sufficient number of names are sent in.

THE SITUATION AT THE TIME. This was in April, 1813. James Madison was President, Albert Gallatin was Secretary of the Treasury. Paul Hamilton was Secretary of the Navy, General Armstrong was Secretary of War, James Monroe was Secretary of State, Gideon Granger was Post-The second war with Great Britain had been in progress more than a year and peace was yet far the opponents of the war, composed a formidable op-position. Their newspaper organs were vigorous in assaults upon the war policy and the administration. Timothy Pickering was in frequent contribution to their columns in the shape of letters to the people and the current interpretation of the constitution. The democratic papers were equally vigorous in religencer, called in that day the "Court Journal," and Madison and the members of his Cabinet inspired and

The party prints abused Madison terribly. It was charged that he was the secret friend of France and of Napoleon; that the war was protracted mainly to further the designs of the great Emperor by hum-bling and weakening his rival. The White House was always referred to as the "Palace," Madison as "His Royal Highness," and the members of his family were ironically styled "princes and princesses of the blood." He was soundly abused—the same as Grant is to-day-for appointing a long list of them to office without the slightest regard to their qualifications and acquirements. No charge appeared too vile or atrocious to bring against him. He was called a "coward" and "miser," making money on

What delicious glimpses of the past there are in some of these old newspapers! Here is the

ALARMING INTELLIGENCE that the city of Baltimore is in a state "of uproar, confusion and dismay" in consequence of the ap-pearance of a British squadron "visible in the bay from the tops of the houses." The Queenstown packet was captured within sight of the fort and unloaded in the presence of the helpless spectators on the shore. The city was totally deficient in milltary supplies and the militia companies ordered out were compelled to find their own ammunition. This must have been exceedingly pleasant reading for Mr. Madison and the timid Cabinet who subsequently ran away at the battle of Bladensburg, leaving a State dinner cooked in the White House for the English grenadiers. Then we have the annonncement that the public records were to be removed from Annapolis; that Mr. Randolph had lost mandering of his district. Here is the advertise-ment of one of the Virginia Lees offering \$100 reward for the return of a runaway slave; accusations against the government of robbing the Post Office mails; the promotion of Winfield Scott; the procla-mation of the Friend Regent notifying the Powers-friendly to him that he had blockacee the pure and nurbors of the Chesapeake and the River Delaware; the conviction to England of the Marquis of Sligo of enticing seamen from his Majesty's service and the Imposition of a fine of \$25,000 and four months' imprisonment; the advertisement of Livingston & Futton, patentees for steamboats, "for subscriptions to form a stock to complete a line of steamboats through the North Carolina waters;" the seven. column declaration of the Prince of Wales on the "grievances" enumerated in Madison's war message, and closing in the following sharp language:-

sage, and closing in the following sharp language:—
This disposition of the government of the United States, this complete subserviency to the ruler of France, this hostile temper toward Great Britain—are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government. Against this course of conduct—the real cause of the present war—the Prince Regent solvennly protests. While contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain but of the world, His Royal Highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common origin, from their common interests, from the rprofessed principles of freedom and independence, the United States were the last Power in which Great Britain could have expected to find a wilding instrument and abettor of French tyranny. Disappointed in this his just expectation, the Prince Regent will still pursue the policy which the British government has so long and invariably maintained in repelling injustice and in supporting the general rights of nations; and under the favor of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, His Royal Highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Fulton had not yet succeeded in his steamboat projects; Morse had not creeted the telegraphic lines to the contest in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

jects; Morse had not erected the telegraphic lines between Battimore and Washington; the day of the fast clippers, the pony expresses and the carrier pigeons even had not come. The HERALD had not arrived with its mar vellous enterprise, and this important State paper was not reproduced in the United States until sixty days after it had seen the light in England. Then we have

ight in Engiand.

Then we have

DESPATCHES

from the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army,
Kutursoff, on whose name, at the expense of the
French, the English hamorists made so many puns,
announcing that the French army had recrossed the
Beresma (spelied Berezyna in those days), pursued
by Admiral Tentichagoff, "witthout intermission, and
gaining repeated advantages over the enemy." Viscount Catheart sends the cheering news to his government that "the disaffection among Napoleon's
troops has increased to such a pitch that they with
one voice charge him as the author of all their misery," which calls to mind a similar criticism and
charge against our modern Napoleon after the
Sedan disasters. The then Car Alexander of all
the Russians was quite as good a writer of military
and martial proclamations as the famous Corsican,
in proof of which witness the following extract
from one of his builedins:—'It is sufficient to say
that out of the 300,000 men (exclusive of
Austrians) who penetrated into the heart of Russian,
not thirty thousand of them, even if they should be
favored by forune, will ever revisit their country.
The manner in which Napoleon recrossed the frontier can assuredly be no longer a secret to Europe,

* * Indeed, it is difficult to conceive that in a
campaign of only four months' duration 130,000
prisoners should have been taken from the enemy,
besides 900 pieces of cannon, forty-nine stand of
colors and all the wagon trains and baggage of the

of all moral sentiment and grossness of personnal abuse all forme democials species. We have have allous and forme democials species, we have allous and the holocroft this gentleman in default; and vulgar intelliger, and we know not which a man of taste and true honor would most deprecate. His sign-post databery of those pure patriols true and true honor would most deprecate. His sign-post databery of those pure patriols trong and true honor would most deprecate. His sign-post databery of those pure patriols to the properties of the former patriols to the properties of the state and moral tast as his ribaid invective against Mr. Quincy. His blasphenous compliants are infinitely more revolting than even the grosslored in the state of the properties of the state o manent good of society, ELIZABETH BONAPARTE,

manent good of society.

ELIZABETH BONAPARTE.

What a history is crowded into the life of this withered little old woman, who was the belle of Baltimore and of the United States two generations ago, whose name filled the world, who lives for the Bonapartes still, waiting and watching for the realization of her girlish dreams of empire and sovereignty! She has forgiven the Emperor the cruel wrong he did her, and is proud that she was the wife and is the mother of a Bonaparte. Women have always been associated with the Bonapartes in a strange, sad sort of a way. There was Josephine and Maria Theresa and Madame Bonaparte and Eugenie, all of them; with one exception, forcign to France, too, like the Napoleons themselves. It was amid these excitements and sensations; builetins from the Grand Army, twenty, thirty, fifty in number, of Napoleon; counter builetins from the Russian admirals and generals; proclamations and protests from the English Regent; tales of barbarity on our own Indian frontier, when Florida was a foreign land, illimois a territory and the great American Desert uncarred into States—it was amid the varying accounts of the fortunes of war and the brilliant successes of our young navy, under Lawrence and Perry and Decatur, that the news of the diastrons end of the Russian campaign was slowly brought to our grandfathers by a bark, "forty-two days from Cadiz," and that the federal opponents of the administration prepared to celebrate it all over the country. At Boston

THE FESTIVITIES

were particularly brilliant. The celebration took

days from Cadiz," and that the federal opponents of the administration prepared to celebrate it all over the country. At Boston

Were particularly brilliant. The celebration took place on the 25th of March, 1813, and consisted of an oratorio, which was performed in the chapel; the chorus was composed of two hundred amateurs. The Rev. Mr. Channing offered a prayer, "perfectly adapted to the solemn occasion," and succeeded "in uniting the elegance of Fenelon with the simplicity of the apostolic age." This was followed by a dinner in the afternoon at the Exchange. The Hon. Harrison G. Otls presided, assisted by Dr. Warren, Hon. William Brown, Hon. J. Thorndike, J. Hunnewell, Colonei J. Osgood, Ozlas Goodwin and Samuel G. Perkins as Vice Presidents, Among the invited guests were the Hon. T. Pickering, Generals Cobb and Brooks, Hon. Messrs. Lloyd and Quincy, Chief Justice Parsons, Judges Sewail, Thacher and Parker, President Kirkland, Drs. Lathrop and Baldwin, Rev. Mr. Channing "and others of the reverence clergy of the town." When the toast of the Emperor of Russia was given a curtain was drawn which disclosed a transparent likeness of Alexander in full uniform, with the motto, "Alexander, the Deliverer of Europe." When the toast in honor of Moscow was given another transparency was unveiled, representing "Moscow in Flames," with the Russian eagle rising from the burning with the motto in his beak "Moscow is not Russia." The other toasts were "Our National Rulers—may their people see in them now what history mustsy of them hereafter." "The Patriots of Spain and Portugal." "The Madman of France—the Russian regimen: leed water and philebotomy till reason be restored." And then there was a song to the tune of "Down, Down, Derry Down, Down, Down, Down, Down, Down, Down, Perry Down, The Goots of the Brooks part an end to the war.

And closing—

And closing—

Now I've finished the song I've attempted to sing, Charge all! let us drink Alexander the King, Alexander the Kest I may be long live and reign, Who has rescued the world from the Corsican chain,

Charge all, let us drink Alexander the King, Alexander the Great I may be long live and reign, Who has resued the world from the Corrican chain, Of course there werg.

SPERCHES, song and eloquent, short and witty, dry and prosy; but through all of them there breathed a spirit of admiration and love for Russias. Mr. Enstarphieve, the Russian Consul, being called on, handed the President a written speech, which was read, and from which the following extract is taken:—"I was a Russian, and may have rejoiced at the prosperity of my country from Selfish Suggestions of pride and interest, while you—how superior are your motives to mine 1—you have rejoiced [from that generous impuise of the heart, froii that purest source of human nature, which altered by no distance of time or space, marks with indignation the daring footsteps of lawless oppression, weeps with the sufferers, assists them by Wishes and prayers when other means are denied, and hails with rapturous joy their final deliverance. It is thus you have amply, and with tenfoid interest, repaid Russia for all these emotions of admiration and concern with which she beheld your revolutionary struggles, with which her former sovereigns contemplated the giory of your living heroes, and with which her present monarch dwells on the memory of your Washington, like whom, and like his own ancester. Poter the Great, he aspites only to become the farher of his country—a noble ambition, worthy of imitation and deserving of success."

Several other speeches were made in eulogy of Russia. Among those who sent letters regretting their inability to attend were the Hon, Thomas II. Perkins, Hon. Peter C. Brooks, Hon. Daniel Sargent, Benjamin Weld. Hon. Artemus Ward, Colonel John T. Apthorp. Wm. Sullivan, Nathaniel Goddard, Hon. R. T. Palne, General Heath, Hon. C. Gore, and others, Similar celebrations took place in various other cities of the South and East.

It seems strange in this yoar of 1871, that George.

selected for this purpose; but it must be remishibered that Washington at limst dine was a more asburb of Georgetown, although it was dignified with the name of the capital. It consisted only of boots fifteen or sixteen hundred houses, scattered in various of the control of t

ANXIOUS INQUIRIES FOR THE AR-RIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

Military Movements-The American Squadron Still Watching Down the Bay.

"Has the Grand Duke arrived yet?" This was the question asked on all sides yesterday. "Not yet," was the only answer, with, it must be admitted, a certain emphasis indicative of disappointment. At the rooms of the Executive Committee Major Montgomery had time for little else than replying to the hundreds of questions propounded to him. Mem-bers of the Reception Committee were desirous of having the "latest information," as their wives and daughters had in most cases completed all their arrangements and were waiting. Officers connected with the military are auxious to know how soon they will have to turn out on the day in question. Indeed, since the false alarm of Monday last everybody appears to have been on the qui vive.

As there has been considerable discussion on the question of the time that will be occupied in sailing up the bay, a letter was yesterday addressed to Vice Admiral Rowan asking him to make such arrangements on the day the Prince is landed as will enable the convoy to arrive off the Battery by two o'clock in the afternoon at the latest. The reasons for this request are—first, that otherwise the royal guest would four o'clock, and then by the time the procession nad arrived at the Clarendon it would be quite dark and the most imposing part of the programme, the review, would of necessity be omitted. Secondly, in the Herald, there will be about eight theusand men ordered to take part in the movement, and way, the thousands of spectators will assemble in the streets and the windows of the buildings throughout the entire distance. General Shaler has ordered that every regiment shall be in line precisely at haif-past one o'clock, so that ne may meet the views of the Executive Committee, but he says (and wisely so), that it would be unfair to adopt the precedent established when the Prince of Wales visited these shores, and keep the military waiting for hours previous to the arrival of the young Russian. If the men are ordered to be punctual it would be unfair to keep them standing afterwards for any length of time. Besides, they would practically block the streets the entire time and be put to the frouble of resisting an excited crowd as long as they remained in position.

If is arranged with Superintendent Kelso, who has shown every disposition to do whatever he can to make the affair as agreeable as possible, that when the carriages containing the Prince, his suite and the Executive Committee arrive in Union square a squad of officers shall stand along the curb on the east side, be tween Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, and at a preconcerted signal, after all the streets, and at a preconcerted signal, after all the carriages have ocen drawn up, open each vehicle at the same instant, and thus empty them without stopping the cortege. This is done in order to save time. The Prince and the committee will then retire to the rooms prepared for them, and as soon as he steps out upon the balcony General Shaier, at the head of the first column, will commence the march past. The carriages, on being unloaded, will pass round Eighteenth street, while the troops will pass straight along Fourth avenue and disperse.

Perkins, Hon. Peter C. Brooks, Hon. Daniel Sargent. Benjamin Weld, Hon. Artemis Ward, Colonet John T. Apthorp. Wm. Sullivan, Nathaniel Goddard, Hon. R. T. Paine, General Heath, Hon. C. Gore, and others. Similar celebrations took place in various other cities of the South and East.

THE WASHINGTON CREENTATION.

It seems strange in this year of 1871, that Georgetown, instead of Washington, should have been dissolayed on the steamers, vesses accompanying

the dects and on some of the principal buildings along the line of march. In addition to these the Secretary has purchased a good many Russian dags, the imperial ensigns, &c., for display on the occasion. The sachems at the City Hall will hoist a Russian dag, but not the "imperial." M. Catacazy might object to placing the bear where he could be tomahawked, and so an ordinary Russian ensign will float under the nose of the mighty Indian whose gaze covers the city of New York.

The following notice has been issued by the Reception Committee:

Officer of the Executive Committee:

Ception Committee:

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

H. L. H. GRAND DOKE ALEXIS,

245 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1871.

It is horely announced, for the information of the public generally, that, should the Runsian fleet arrive in the harbor on Saturday, the reception in the Upper Bay and the military parade will take place on the following Monday. In such event members of the Reception Committee and invited quests will assemble on board the Mary Fowell at the hour and place asmed in previous orders.

By order of Executive Committee.

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

THE PLAST.

JAMES E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

The squadron which is at present lying off Gravesend Bay, L. I., outside the Narrows, are not likely to move from their present anchorage before tag arrival of the Russians. The tender Taliapoesa, under the command of Acting Lieutenant account of the Russians. The tender Taliapoesa, under the command of Acting Lieutenant accover to the flagship Congress immediately the Russians are sighted. If the weather is clear the Taliapoesa will hoist a special signal and fire two guns. The salute is so arranged that upon the second gun from the Congress the Severn will take it up. The Iroquois and Kansas, which are not saluting vessels, will continue firing as long as the Severn, thus forming a feu de joie. The thick log of yesterday and the barrenness of its promise of the guests arrival made the feeling of suspense very depressing aboard.

Mr. Frank Thomson, Superintendent of the Eastern

CATLIN'S INDIAN CARTOONS.

One of the most curious and interesting collec-tions that has ever been placed pefore the public consists of upwards of six hundred original paintings in oil, containing more than twenty thousand figures, representing the manners and customs of a race of men who are disappearing like shadows before the advance of civilization and leaving no trail behind them. In a short time the manners customs and features of

of this Continent will have become a tradition. In view of this not very remote contingency it is of the first importance to secure accurate representations of their costumes and customs for the instruction of posterity. Everything connected with the fast-perishing tribes has a historic value that it would be difficult to overrate, and though Americans to day, in their eager race after wealth, seem but little come when the antiquarian and the historian will visit with the strongest censure the indifference disthe preservation of trustworthy records of the Indian nations. in the absence of public interest Mr. Catlin, with a devot on seldom equalled, has de voted the whole of a long and active life to the delineation of the habits, costames and customs of the nagged Mr. Catlin wandered through every tribe, making SKETCHES OF CHIEFS

and warriors and squaws. He has given us most interesting pictures of their social life in almost all their social relations. He has sat with the chiefs in the council and smoked the calumet of peace, and rode with them on their hunting excursions, sharing their hospitalities, their fatigues and their dangers, and therefore he speaks as one with authority. Better known perhaps in Europe than in his native land by his remarkable work 'The American Indians," which shows the writer to be full of

Better known perhaps in Europe than in his naive land by his remarkable work "The American Indians," Whitch shows the writer to be ful of Love for his strater, and intimately acquainted with the character of the men he describes so vividity, he places before us a picture of the ladian as he is found on the prairies or the pampas. In his wanderings on the North American Continent Mr. Catlin has visited every tribe and selected some of their peculiar customs for illustration, so that his collection presents us with a painted history of the various Indian nations more vivid than any pen couls convey. It redects a good deal of discredit on Americans that so little interest is manifested in the Dreservation of correct records of the primitive inhabitants of the Continent, which are of such grant in the past history of their country. Hinerto Mr. Catlin has been left without support or acknowledgment by the government of his country, and wnatever recognition has been accorded to him has mostly come from the learned of Europe, who have been deeply interested in his habors. With the handable desire of securing to his native land the result of many rears of distinctional government for the salt on his interesting and valuable collections, but in their wisdom the propose in pick labors. With the Laudable desire of securing the dispersion of the collection. This is very much to be regretted, as no other man has ever devoted himself with the same earnesiness to the standard of Lindan customs. In the cartoons at present on exhibition everything has been sacrificed to truth, but there will be found enough of incidental romance to ruraish food for the imagination and relieve the naked portrait character of the groups. It is truly his experiment of exhibition everything has been sacrificed to truth, but there will be found enough of incidential romance to ruraish food for the imagination and relieve the naked portrait character of the sample of

THE NINETY-SECOND STREET PERRY. No Possible Relief from Imposition, Except

in a Stringent Law.
In August last a Herald commissioner inspected the boats and bollers of several ferry companies and gave the result of his inspections to the public. He plainly showed, both by his observations and the testimony of employes of the ferry companies whose and most of the boilers were unsafe and dangerous to life and property. No change for the better has shows. The only remedy for people whose lives are imperiled and whose property is jeopardized is to send honest representatives—no matter the party—to the Legislature; for a stringent legislative enactment is the only possible relief for the citizens who so properly complain of the rascalities of the ferry companies:—

so properly complain of the rascalities of the ferry companies:—

To the people living in the vicinity of Ninety-accond street complain loudy of the manner in which the ferry to Astoria is managed by Mr. Wynant. Several times it has occurred that persons desirous of crossing the river find there is no boat starting, and are then obliged to take the cars to Thirty-louth street terry. The owners of the Ninety-second street ferry are also interested in the one horse cars. Therefore, whatever way they treat the passengers, the money is sure to into the same pocket.

It is yell known that the steambohts on the Ninety-second sirest ferry are old, unsound and dangerous. They were, it is said, second hand boats that have been purchased from other coppanies by whom they have been condemped. The parties who flow mismankage the Ninety-second street certy far the same who, while in charge of the Houston street ferry, rendered it almost unit for use and a shame even to common decency. A change for the better has, however, taken place, and Mr. Waterbury, who has now charge, is making wait in one of the most convenient in the city.

While the Ninety-second street terry for years, has made it one of the most convenient in the city.

While the Ninety-second street terry for the Mr. Spears to improve the condition of the services of Mr. Spears in improve the condition of the services of Mr. Spears in improve the condition of the instance in the city.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EASTERN DISPENSARY.

The following are the officers for the present

The following are the onicers for the present year:—President of the Board of Trustees, William P. Cooledge; Secretary, Russell Raymond; Vice President, Josiah G. Macy; Treasurer, Robert R. President, Josiah G. Macy; Treasurer, Robert R. Crosby; President of the Medical Board, R. J. O'Sullivan, M. D.; Secretary, Royal B. Prescott, M. D. The attending physicians are the same as last year, with the exception of Robert Prentles, M. D. Who has been appointed to the Department of Diseases of the Chest, in the place of Dr. O'Sullivan, who has been appointed consutting physician by the Board of Trustees, as a recognition of his services for over twelve years in this department. This is one of our most deserving city charities. During the past year 20,007 patients have been treated, the district being one of the largest in the city, extending from Peck slip to East Fourteenth street. New York may be justly proud of her public medical charities. The Eastern Dispensary has done a noble work and nat been one of the pioneer institutions where the desitute poor never fall to receive succor and kind as sistance.